

JANUARY 5, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

PRINT has on sale

BOOKS

AND PRACTICE,

EMBEDDED RIFLE

(INGS.)

PRINTING:-

MEMBERS, PRESIDENT AND

OF MEMBERS, RULES

BY-LAWS, INSTRUCTIONS

KEEPER, AND TABLE

Contents each

waistcoat pocket.

THE

COMMERCIAL

DE.

WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

CHINA MAIL" Office,

cong.

WITH APPENDIX

ON, 1868.

\$5.

Price, Ten Dollars.

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Treaty with Russia.

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CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. No. 1770 號六月二年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1869.

日五廿月二十年辰戊治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON:-F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND:-GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally:-WINTH & BAUER, San
Francisco.
CHINA:-SHEPHERD, DUNN & Co., Amoy,
Giles & Co., Foochow, THOMSON &
Co., Shanghai, H. P. & Co. Ma-
nila, C. K. & Co.

Arrivals.
Feb. 5, *Septis* & *Helena*, N. G. barque,
200, Peschke, Yokohama, Jan. 28, General.
Feb. 5, *Serpent*, Brit. barque, 470, Car-
nell, Whampoa, Feb. 4, General.-JAN-
NIE, MATTHEW & Co.
Feb. 5, *Malacca*, British steamer, 1237,
Macanassa, Shanghai, Feb. 3, Silk and
Treasure.-P. & O. Co.
Feb. 6, *Amoy*, American steamer, 1802,
Jayne, Shanghai, Feb. 3, General.-JAN-
NIE, MATTHEW & Co.
Feb. 6, *Kaimaan*, N. G. barque, 360,
Kohn, Whampoa, Feb. 5, General.-WM.
STEWART & Co.
Departures.
Feb. 6, *Lucifer*, H. J. M. str., for Saigon.
Feb. 6, *Albany*, for Bangkok.
Feb. 6, *Zephyr*, for Sydney.
Feb. 6, *Friedrich*, for Tientsin.
Feb. 6, *Lily of Devon*, for Hilo.

Passengers.
ABERNY-Per Malacca, Mr and Mrs
Short, Mr and Mrs Rennie, Messrs Jaque-
not, F. O. Adams, A. McAlman, John
Hanna, T. W. Hyde, Esq., 2 second class,
and 14 Chinese.
Per *Amoy*, Messrs Livingston, Cardy,
McDonnell, Boll, Xavier, 1 Mandarin, and
80 Chinese.

Shipping Agents.
The British steamer *Malacca*, from
Shanghai, reports fine weather and steady
N.E. monsoon all the passage to Hongkong.
The American steamer *Swanada*, from
Shanghai, reports passed the steamer *Phase*
in the river before Wusung, off Hsienan,
at 11 a.m. of the 3rd, passed a steamer
throwing up rockets, supposed to be the
Ganges. On the 5th at 2 p.m. passed str.
Fung Shuey, off Namoo; at 2, signalled a
British barque showing 4th Dist. Pdt. 590
(Crested Wave).

CLUB CHAMBERS D'AGUILAR
STREET.
A FEW Sets of these desirable CHAM-
BERS are now vacant, and can be had
on reasonable terms. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

BAL MASQUE.
FANCY COSTUMES-MASKS AND DO-
MINOS.
BONNETT & Co.
WYNHAM STREET.
Opposite Post Office.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe10

THE Firm of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON
& Co., of Hongkong, is instructed to
ascertain the whereabouts of DON RAFAEL
VARGAS, 18 years of age, native of Gua-
temala, in Central America, to impart to
him a matter in which he is concerned.
He is therefore requested to apply to the
above.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. 5-1-m.

MESSRS. KOSS & Co.
BEG to inform the public of Hongkong
that they had established themselves
on the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs
LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
Having secured the services of an expe-
rienced European Cutter, and also having
received per late arrivals a very superior
stock of NEW GOODS of the latest pat-
terns, they are prepared to meet all the re-
quirements of the present season.
A large stock of Ready-made CLOTH-
ING, of the latest Fashions, always on
hand.
KOSS & Co.,
Queen's Road Central,
February 5, 1869.

New Advertisements.
THE RACES.
RACING SADDLES.
Racing BOOT TOPS.
Racing WHIPS.
Racing JEWELLERY.
DERBY HATS and VELS.
GLOVES for the Races.
SCARVES for the Races in the VARIOUS
seasons.
SCARF PINS for the Races.
Betting and Race BOOKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe18

FOR SALE-PRICE \$1.
ABLE showing the proposed movements
of the French Mail Steam Ship of the
MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, for the year 1869.
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe19

HONGKONG RACE FUND.
N.K.K.K. subscribers who may not
have had an opportunity of putting
down their names can do so on application
to the Honorary Treasurer at the Chartered
Bank.
Non-Subscribers may obtain Tickets for
admission to the GRAND STAND at \$5 each,
on and after FRIDAY, the 12th instant.
Tickets for the NEW STAND may also be
obtained from the Honorary Treasurer,
price \$2.
W. KAYE,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe12

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate mark-
ed "Tenders for Roofing H. M.'s
Ship *Messene*" will be received at this
Office up to Noon on the 10th February,
1869, from persons desirous of contracting
for constructing a Framed and Boarded
ROOF over the said vessel now lying in
the harbour of Hongkong.
Plans, specification and terms, and con-
ditions of contract can be seen and all
further information obtained at the Office
of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Com-
missionariat Buildings, Queen's Road, he-
reinafter, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.,
daily (Sundays excepted).
No Tenders will be recognised unless the
party making it shall previously register
his name in the Royal Engineer Office,
where proper forms for tendering upon
may be obtained.
Payment will be made periodically as
the work progresses, in the current Dol-
lars of Hongkong under the terms and
conditions of contract before referred to.
Two sureties will be required for the due
and proper fulfilment of any contract which
may be entered into.
The right of rejecting the whole or any
particular Tender is reserved.
REDMOND UNLACKE,
Dep. Commis. Gen.
Controller's Office, Commissionariat,
Hongkong, February 4, 1869. fe16

Ex "Sir Henry Havelock," "Chan-
nel Queen," etc., etc.
Travelling BATHS with Covers.
PERAMBULATORS.
Patent Albert and Summer CHAIRS.
Copeland's CROCKERY and CHINA.
New PERFUMERY.
HATS in the latest Shapes.
SADDLERY and other Racing Gear.
CROQUETS and Croquet STANDS.
Account BOOKS-Letter BOOKS, &c.
Drawingroom and Library LAMPS.
New Styles in COLLARS, SCARVES,
and TIES.
Tea tasting CUPS, POTS and SPOONS.
Iron and Brass BEDSTEADS, and Cribs.
Gas BRACKETS.
Electro-plated WARE in good variety.
Window GLASS.
Lead PIPING.
Dress SHIRTS.
New Shipments of BEER, WINES and
SPIRITS, Oilman's STORES, HAMS and
CHEESE, and many other reasonable
Goods.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe18

TO LET.
HOUSES, Commodious in every respect,
in that healthy and desirable locality,
via, Moque Terrace.
Apply to
JOHN GERRARD.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe

NOTICE is hereby given that Owners or
or Captain of the American barque
"*Adelia Calaton*," will not be Responsible
for any Debts contracted by her Officers or
Crew.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 1, 1869.

New Advertisements.
MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.
THE Annual General MEETING of the
members of the above Society will be
held next TUESDAY, (9th February) after-
noon in the London Mission House, at
3.30. Members are entitled to vote by
Proxy. They are requested to send, before
the date of Meeting, their proxies, if in-
capable personally to attend, to the Secretary,
the Rev. D. H. MORRISON. It is intended to
offer to the Meeting a resolution, the fol-
lowing resolution, regarding which mem-
bers have right to vote:-"That the
Library of the Morrison Education Society
(together with the Painting by Chinnery,
and the Bust of T. R. MORRISON, Esq.) be
handed over to the City Hall Committee,
as a free gift for the use of the public, on
condition that in consideration of this gift,
and of the great services of Dr. MORRISON
to both Foreigners and Chinese, the books
be kept distinct from all other collections
in the City Hall, and designated the 'Mor-
rison Library,' in perpetuation of the
great missionary's memory."
D. H. MORRISON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 4, 1869. fe8

TENDERS FOR PRINTING MARKET
CIRCULARS.
THE Hongkong General Chamber of
Commerce are open to receive tenders
for the printing of its fortnightly Circulars.
Communications should be made to the
undersigned, who will furnish any infor-
mation regarding forms and style of paper
required.
By order,
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 2, 1869. fe

PHOTOGRAPHS IN PURE GOLD ON
IVORY.
A NEW INVENTION BY W. F. FLOYD.
THE Undersigned have much pleasure in
bringing before the Public, for the first
time, an entirely new invention, for
Producing PHOTOGRAPHY IN PURE GOLD
WOOD, STONE, or any other substance in
pure Gold.
It is a well known fact that Gold is the
only Metal that will resist Atmospheric
Oxidation; hence these Photographs are
Permanent.
The Prices are about half of the so-called
Permanent Ivory Types, on Collodion Chloride
of Silver, the invention of W. W. SMITHSON
Esq., Editor of the *Photographic News*.
An Inspection is solicited. Life Size Pho-
tographs will be produced at this Establish-
ment in a few days.
FLOYD & Co.
Hongkong, January 30, 1869.

THE Committee of the CHAMBER of
Commerce being anxious to receive an
expression of opinion on the part of the
mercantile community, with regard to the
opening of additional Coast Ports, as re-
ferred to in Sir R. ALCOCK's dispatch to the
Consul at Amoy, beg to invite the atten-
tion of any gentleman interested in the
subject to a General Meeting, to be held at
the rooms of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
on FRIDAY, the 12th February next, at
three o'clock p.m. Communications in
writing upon the same subject will be much
appreciated by the Chamber, from those
unable to attend the Meeting.
By order of the Committee,
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, January 29, 1869. fe12

BOARD and RESIDENCE at No. 5,
BONHAM ROAD, W. Good Accommo-
dation.
Apply to
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, January 29, 1869. fe

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Or-
dinary Half-yearly Meeting of the
SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION
will be held at the Head Office of the Bank,
Queen's Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY,
the 15th day of February proximo, at Two
o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Court of Directors, to-
gether with a statement of Accounts to 31st
December, 1868.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 27, 1869. fe15

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the RE-
GISTER of SHARES of the COR-
PORATION will be CLOSED from the 1st
to the 15th day of February next (both
days included), during which period no
transfer of Shares can be registered.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 27, 1869. fe15

New Advertisements.
DOD. Since you left us things deeply
concerning you have happened. Come
home, or at least give opportunity of com-
municating with you.-ARTHUR.
Hongkong, January 18, 1869. fe18

Entertainments.
GRAND CARNIVAL BAL MASQUE
AT THE
THEATRE LUSTINO.
To take place on TUESDAY NIGHT,
the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:-
A box to hold six..... \$3.
Single Ticket..... 1.
To be had of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Messrs BOWRA & Co., and at the
door of the Theatre.
Doors will be opened at half past 8
o'clock.
Hongkong, February 1, 1869. fe10

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE
FURNITURE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, at 10, Lyndhurst Ter-
race, on
TUESDAY,
9th Inst., at Noon,
The following Office and Household
FURNITURE, viz:-
Drawing Room suite, including Couch-
es, Chairs, &c., Cromo Lithographs, red
Damask window Curtains and Brass
Poles, side Tables, Book Cases and Li-
brary, Clocks, English made Mahogany
Bedding &c., English made Mahogany
Wardrobe, Cheval Glass, Iron Couch,
Bagatelle Table, with Cues &c., complete
Dessert and Dinner Services, Cutlery,
Glassware, Dining Table, Chairs, Side-
boards, &c.
Office Desks, Milner's fire-proof safe,
Map, copying Press, handsome Mirrors.
1 Organ with three extra Rollers.
Also,
(Not previously disposed of)
1 handsome Buggy, by Simpson & Co.
1 Chestnut Galloway, with silver-
mounted Harness, complete.
TERMS OF SALE.-Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
Hongkong, February 1, 1869. fe9

H. B. M. Gunboats "HARDY" and
"DRAKE" will be
SOLD BY AUCTION,
at the NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, on
TUESDAY,
the 9th February, 1869, at Noon,
(unless previously disposed of by private
agreement). By order of A. H. PATER,
Esq., H. M. Naval Storekeeper.
The *Hardy* is of 235 tons and 60 h. power.
The *Drake* is 238 " " 40 "
The following are the articles to be sold
with each vessel, viz:-
Hull complete.
No masts or yards.
2 Anchors.
112 Fathoms Cable.
Awnings complete, with Iron Stan-
dards.
Davits for 2 Boats.
1 Dingy, 14 feet.
4 Oars and Awnings.
2 Downton's Pumps (1 complete).
A pair of 30 Horse Power high pressure
engines by Messrs. MAUDSLAY, SONS and
FIEZL, in fair working order. A set of 3
boilers, considerably worn but repairable.
Spare Gear.
Cylinder Cover, " " 1 in No.
Cross Head, " " 1 "
Eccentric Ring, " " 1 "
Piston, " " 1 "
Piston and Rod, " " 1 "
Propeller (brass), " " 1 "
Rod connecting, complete, 1 "
Feed pump rod, " " 1 "
Bilge do. do. " " 1 "
Slide do. do. " " 1 "
Guide blocks, " " 2 "

With the "Drake."
Masts complete.
Yards do.
Rigging do.
1 Anchor.
100 Fathoms Cable.
Awnings complete.
Davits for 3 boats.
1 Dingy, 14 feet.
2 Oars.
2 Downton's Pumps.
All standing Sails, but square foresail.
A 40 Horse Power high pressure en-
gines by Messrs. PENN and SONS, in good work-
ing order.
The boilers of this vessel have been taken
out.
Spare Gear.
Cylinder Cover, " " 1 in No.
Eccentric Ring (brass), " " 1 "
Piston, " " 1 "
do. Rod, " " 1 "
Plumber-block brasses, 1 pair.
Propeller (brass), " " 1 in No.
Rod connecting, complete, 1 "
Feed pump rod, " " 1 "
Bilge do. do. " " 1 "
Slide do. do. " " 1 "
Guide block, " " 1 "

FRICKEL & Co.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
FAWCETT & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Wynnam Street, Hongkong.
PORTRAITS.
MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take
PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other
PHOTOGRAPHS.-Rooms, Commercial
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, March 11, 1869. fe

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Property at Foochow, known as
DENT & Co.'s, will be offered for
sale by Public Auction, in June next,
unless previously disposed of by private
contract.
The Property consists of
DWELLING HOUSE,
containing 8 Rooms and Bath Rooms,
with Servants' Offices and Stables detached,
the whole surrounded by a Garden.
This House is let on a short lease at
\$150 per month.
OFFICES AND GODOWNS.
A House containing 4 Offices and
Spacious Tea Room, with fire-proof Go-
downs, large Treasury, and Compradore's
Rooms below, Servants' Offices &c., at-
tached.
Three large Godowns, A, B, and C,
adjoining the above.
This property has water frontage, is
situated in the most eligible portion of
the business quarter of Foochow, and is
let on a Repairing Lease for 5 years,
commencing from the 1st May next, at
the annual rental of \$4,500.
For further particulars, apply at the
Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Pedder's
Hill.
Hongkong, February 1, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from the Mortgagee to
sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd of March 1869, at Noon, on the
Premises, under the power of sale con-
tained in the deed of Mortgage,
That spacious, handsome and conveni-
ently situated DWELLING HOUSE on
CAINE ROAD, built on Inland Lot 157,
with the Out Offices and extensive Ground
attached. The Lot measures on the North
and Northwest 136 feet, on the South
(CAINE ROAD) 132 feet, on the East 346
feet and on the West 331 feet-the
total area being 45,103 square feet.
The ground rent is \$199.48 per annum.
For further particulars, apply to the
undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.-One half of the pur-
chase money to be paid on the fall of the
hammer, the balance on completion of
the deed of transfer. All expenses of
transfer to be paid by the purchaser.
The property to be at the risk of the pur-
chaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 7, 1869. ma3

Banks.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF
DOLLARS.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman-Geo. F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman-JULIUS MENKE, Esq.
GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq., J. B. TAYLOR,
Esq., WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq., J. P. DUNCANSON,
Esq., W. H. FORBES, Esq., RICHARD ROWETT,
Esq., S. D. SARSON, Esq., Esq.,
And,
E. R. DRILLION, Esq.
Managers.
Hongkong, VICTOR KRESSER, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Shanghai, DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.,
LONDON BANKERS.-London and County
Bank.
HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.
On Fixed Deposits:-
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, January 1, 1869. fe

FRICKEL & Co.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
FAWCETT & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Wynnam Street, Hongkong.
PORTRAITS.
MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take
PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other
PHOTOGRAPHS.-Rooms, Commercial
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, March 11, 1869. fe

Shipping.
FOR SHANGHAI.
The steam-ship
"*UNITED SERVICE*,"
expected from Canton on the 8th
instant, will take Cargo and Pas-
sengers for the above port and be dispatched
on Wednesday the 10th inst.
THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Hongkong, February 4, 1869. fe10

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
The Steam-ship
"*DOUGLAS*,"
Captain TORRIS, will leave
for the above ports, on
TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 8 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1869. fe9

FOR SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS AND
LONDON.
The Ocean Steam-ship
Company's steamer
"*ALUMED*,"
Commander MASTER, ex-
pected from Shanghai on
the 12th instant, will be despatched hence
as above on or about the 15th.
No parcels will be received at the office
after the 14th.
For Freight, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1869. fe15

FOR SINGAPORE-AND BOMBAY
(If sufficient inducement offers.)
The steam-ship
"*CALIFORNIAN*,"
will have quick despatch as
above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, January 26, 1869.

FOR SAIGON.
The A 1 British ship
"*SHAKESPEARE*,"
will be despatched for the above
port on the 12th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe12

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "ORISSA."
The Contract Packet "ORISSA" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the 9th February at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 8th February. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 8th February until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 9th February will be chargeable in addition to the usual postage, with a rate of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 12 A.M. and for Newspapers, &c., at 7 A.M. on the 9th February.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom and the Colonies, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M. on the 9th February, in addition to the usual postage, with a rate of 18 cents, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of the Board of Directors will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in the usual manner.

Instantly stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on the 10th February, at a rate of 18 cents, in addition to the postage of 10 cents.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 9th February will not be forwarded unless the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writer as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 8th February, will be re-forwarded until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper left-hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Air Post," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the postage should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Colonies, as regulated by Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change for fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be accepted until 9 P.M. on the 8th Feb.

General Post Office, Hongkong, January 28, 1869.

1. On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai, Yokohama, and all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale:—

Below £2 not exceeding £2,.....	12
Above £2 and not exceeding £5,.....	24
Above £5 and not exceeding £10,.....	48

2. No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3. Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale:—

4. Alphabetical List of over 3,000 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5. Applications for Money Orders must be made in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter is a firm, the name of the firm, the usual designation of such firm, and the more terse "Messrs," such as "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as "Carton Co.," is inadmissible.

6. The Remitter of stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the "Payee," in such case the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7. When a cheque is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order is crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and is presented by some person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8. The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee is unable to write, he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9. Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order is indorsed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10. In the event of a Money Order mispaying, or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11. On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment

Post-Office Notifications.

of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12. But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected, or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a lapsed Order should be renewed, payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

13. Repayment, whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14. Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, it must be paid before the end of the following June. Payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become a lapsed Order, and a new Order (for which a second Commission must be deducted from the amount of the Order) will be charged) will become necessary.

15. If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn, for instance, if drawn in January, it must be paid before the end of the following January. Payment of the Money will be forfeited unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16. After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made, owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony, in which the negligence occurs, will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17. No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18. Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19. Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office, Hongkong,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice that the Eight call of Fifty Dollars on the new Stock of the above named Company is due on the 1st March next, and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum will be charged after the above date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE N. MINTO,
Secretary.

POOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above Dock has been in full working order for the last four years. Length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet, neaps 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the blocks and is pumped out by steam.

For further particulars as to the price of supering, &c., &c., apply to
T. D. TILLYMORSE, Esq., Messrs DeSilver & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Boyd & Co., Shanghai; or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOOSUNG." Vessels requiring the services of this Tug either from Mateon (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S.W. monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Manager,
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels, to their Establishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, for the DOCKING and REPAIRING of Vessels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the harbour—a Granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit Ships of 360 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery works, and everything necessary for the Repairing of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.

The Company have also opened a Shipyard by the side of the Hongkong Dock, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa the Company have four Docks, in which they will take Ships at reduced rates.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORFAN" can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.

For particulars, apply to
JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary,
On 40
A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works,
Company's Office, H. Hotel Building,
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

Insurances.

JOUAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL £500,000.
Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Medical Referee: J. J. von Mörke, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances, for further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China,
Hongkong, June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matelages, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Requests for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to
ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month,.....	1
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months,.....	2
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months,.....	3
Above 6 months,.....	4

The full Annual Rate.

Agents, LANCASHIRE Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports of Tientsin and Kaitum, are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates.

DODD & Co.,
Tientsin, 10th August, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month,.....	1
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,.....	2
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,.....	3
Above 6 months,.....	4

The full Annual Rate.

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents,.....	1
Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents,.....	2
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents,.....	3

Agents, IMPERIAL FIRE Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

Insurances.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FOREIGN & LOCAL CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents,.....

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents,.....

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents,.....

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month,.....	1
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,.....	2
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,.....	3
Above 6 months,.....	4

The full Annual Rate.

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1800.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,283,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS AT HONGKONG

for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.,
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month,.....	1
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,.....	2
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,.....	3
Above 6 months,.....	4

The full Annual Rate.

Agents, HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

Insurances.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month,.....	1
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months,.....	2
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months,.....	3
Above 6 months,.....	4

The full Annual Rate.

Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at the current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the World.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month,.....	1
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,.....	2
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,.....	3
Above 6 months,.....	4

The full Annual Rate.

Agents, THE QUEEN Insurance Company, Hongkong, May 26, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$600,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company for Hongkong and Canton are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
£2 per Cent per Annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years' standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.

Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

£100 for the whole term of an Assurance of £2, 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against SEARISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current rates.

RAYNAL & Co.,
Macao, August 4, 1866.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, August 1866.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month,.....	1
Above one month and not exceeding three months,.....	2
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months,.....	3
Above 6 months,.....	4

The full Annual Rate.

Agents, TURNER & Co., Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
INCREASE OF LIMIT.
THE Undersigned have received Extended Limits, and are now authorized to accept RISKS and to issue Life Policies for Sums not exceeding £2,000 without reference to the Head Office.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 18, 1869.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding One Month,.....	1
Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months,.....	2
Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months,.....	3
Above Six Months,.....	4

The full Annual Rate of 1 per Cent.

Agents, ROYAL Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED EXTENDED LIMITS FROM THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, ARE NOW AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE POLICIES AGAINST FIRE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein—in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.

Agents, ROYAL Insurance Company, Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circulars dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and ERGOTS, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.

The Royal Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents,.....

Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents,.....

First Class China House and their Contents,.....

Other Risks as per special arrangement,.....

Agents, ROYAL Insurance Company, Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against SEARISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, April 1, 1866.

JANUARY 6, 1869.

DIRECTORY

JAPAN
PINES, &c.

It is now PUBLISHED BY H. B. MOREL, 10, Queen's Road, 13, 1869.

QUERIES

JAPAN
Vol. 3.
READY.

THE SECOND VOLUME
Early application is
number on hand.

ON SUNDAY

Morning, 11
Afternoon, 4 o'clock

Minister, Rev. D. B.
vice, 11 A.M.; Evening,
11 A.M.

CHURCH.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

TRINITY.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Paul's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. John's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. George's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Andrew's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. David's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Peter's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. James's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Michael's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Nicholas's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Basil's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Constantine's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Helena's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Eusebius's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Gerasius's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Paphnutius's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Symeon's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Irenaeus's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Agatha's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Barbara's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Ursula's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

St. Margaret's.—(Singing,
Morning, 10 o'clock;
Afternoon, 3 o'clock.)

tan-ssai was of considerable size, being 60 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and 35 feet deep at the main lead. The lead itself opened at a size of some 18 inches square and at the time the miners ceased work showed the unusual dimension of 7 feet wide and five feet deep. The quality of the ore was very high, a piece containing an average of 25 per cent silver (i.e. \$25 worth to the piece); 75 cwt of lead, value uncertain but high; and from 10 to 15 per cent of antimony, or about \$10 worth in every picul. The mining party were of opinion that could suitable machinery be erected and a sufficiently strong body of miners set to work at a similar shaft, some 300 or 400 piculs per day could be got out with ease at an average value of \$60 per picul for all yields. The preliminary expenses of erecting a stamping mill would, however, absorb a large sum, say \$5,000.

Finding that the last step taken by the Chinese authorities, that of prohibiting the purchase of ore, and the difficulty experienced in finding adequate transport and market, was rendering their efforts almost fruitless, and in view of the bitter winter which had set in, the party we have alluded to determined to return to Chefoo and await the spring for recommencing operations, hoping also to be able to make arrangements for the transport and shipment of the ore. Two of the company were left in charge of the shaft and extracted ore, together with the miners' tools, which were stored in a small house adjoining the pit. But scarcely had the others left than a body of native soldiers, whose valour was unequal to facing eighteen Europeans, came down upon the defenceless two and not only took possession of all the tools but on the 12th January last filled in the shaft upon which so much time had been expended! The company upon the receipt of this news broke up, but its members yet avow their determination of again trying their luck when reinforced by men and money; and so the matter now rests.

Some two miles from the shaft thus destroyed are some extensive coal fields which promise well to any speculators with sufficient capital. In fact as regards the whole question of mining in Shantung, it would appear that some capital at least is a necessity before beginning operations. We trust that official attention will at length be directed to the matter and the Chinese urged to frame sensible laws relative to mining. If founded on common sense they will be cheerfully obeyed. If on the other hand, they refuse to do anything the North will eventually be overrun by adventurers and bloodshed will ensue.

REPORT ON THE PENANG RIOTS.

On the 20th August, 1867, an Act was passed authorizing a Commission of Enquiry into the origin and causes of some riots which had occurred among the Chinese and native populations of the Penang settlement. The riots were of a formidable nature, and were said to have been instigated by members and office bearers in Secret Societies. It was to ascertain how far this allegation was well founded, and if established to suggest measures of prevention for the future, that the Commission was constituted and armed with the usual powers, and the enquiry was conducted in public. We have before us the printed result of the labors of the Commissioners in the shape of a folio pamphlet of about 160 pages, giving the whole of the evidence taken by the Commission. Two foreign and thirty-nine native witnesses were examined, and the evidence they gave amounts to an apparently complete exposure of the system by which these Societies—kindred to those of China proper—are worked. This evidence is highly interesting to residents in China, especially to those who are in authority. The nature of it will be evident from the conclusion unanimously arrived at by the Commissioners, which is—

"That the late Riots had their origin in a trifling quarrel between two rival Mohammedan Societies during the late Moharrum Festival, and that they were fostered by two other rival Societies of Chinese, with one of which each of the former had joined in alliance. That all these Societies joined in the Riots by the direction, and under the instigation of their respective head men or office-bearers, who directed their principal movements, and who, from the funds of their Societies, supplied them with provisions and arms, with rewards for the heads of their enemies, and with gratuities and pensions for the wounded and for the relations of those who were killed when fighting. That the organization and discipline of the Societies appear to be as complete as that of any disciplined force of the Government. That it is therefore evident that these Secret Societies are extremely dangerous to the peace and welfare of the community. A notable circumstance, and one which has rendered these Societies more harmful of late, is the conversion of the Mohammedans and Hindus with the Chinese, with whose customs their religious prejudices are so much at variance."

The suggestions made by the Commissioners amount as nearly as practically to a suppression of the societies in their open character. We shall review this report at length in a future issue, for it abounds in information of a novel and important kind. A few copies of the report have been sent to this office for sale, price \$3. The report was printed at the press of the Penang Press. The evidence was given in Malay, Tamil, and Chinese, and has been done into English by Mr. W. G. Symonds, the Chief Interpreter to the Supreme Court, and very effectively so, so far as we are able to judge.

SCENES AT A WHIPPING POST.

Nor long ago a correspondent favoured us with a description of a scene at a Whipping Post in Hongkong. It was an extract from a letter written to an American paper from a person here, and its tone was very severe indeed upon the Government of Queen Victoria, in whose dominions such a "brutal" form of punishment was permissible. There was the usual garniture about mythological deities, the array of police, Sikh and European, &c., &c., and a very impressive picture was intended to illustrate the insolence of British tyranny in Hongkong. The writer did not state—perhaps he did not know—that the Chinese who were flogged were men and incorrigible thieves. Nor could he have been aware that the "cat" is not unknown in the States, or that it is used upon American citizens (female citizens until lately), or that old age, and extreme youth are alike liable there (in some States at least) to that particular form of castigation. Had he known so much, it is possible that his sarcasms on the humanity of Britishers who whip Chinese thieves would have been less terrible. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin writes to that paper a long and graphic description of the public whipping of seven persons at Newcastle, Del., Saturday, Nov. 21st. From this account, which is given in a sensational way, with cross headings, "the victims," "the whippings," &c., we take that part which relates to the actual punishment.

The man to be flogged stands close to a post, having his arms handcuffed above his head, and being stripped to the waist. The Sheriff came out with the "cat" in his hand. This venerable weapon consists of a stout handle about two feet long, with nine lashes of somewhat greater length. The things are made of thick leather, twisted together, and as hard as wire. They have been soaked with blood before this, and it has dried upon them until their edges are as sharp as knives. The Sheriff has just begun his term of office, and this was his first whipping. He looked as if he was ashamed and disgusted. "I would almost as leave hang a man as this," said he.

The first candidate for the lash was the boy alluded to above, who stole several cents' worth of pigiron. The jailor brought him out, fastened him to the post, and removed a rough blanket from his shoulders. He was naked to the waist. The thermometer was at thirty-five degrees. "Twenty lashes, Sheriff," said the jailor. "The Sheriff swung his 'cat' up slowly, and it descended on the bare skin."

"One," said the jailor, "two, three," &c., as the Sheriff tenderly, and not half his seeming strength, struck twenty blows. The skin was not half broken, and the boy, looking very sad, was hurried off. The officer is too humane for the law. Other Sheriffs I used to know of used to stand off and eye the victim as a Western drover would a fly upon his ox, and then measure the distance so nicely that the ends of the things would cut bits of skin from the prisoner's back, and bring the blood forth in crimson streams. That was what law and Chief Justice had calculated upon. Out came the jailor with another boy—a boy of fourteen, who was surrounded by running children, gazing curiously upon him. He had twenty lashes, also, and as each blow descended his muscles contracted, and he tried to dodge to avoid it.

"Why don't the Sheriff make it 'twish'?" "He can't half a doin' it," said another. "He ought to cut into him," observed another man, who seemed to take it to heart that "the outraged majesty of the law" was not better vindicated. When the boy was released, he assumed an air of bravado, and cracked his heels together to signify that he didn't care for such a flogging. All the little girls clapped their hands and laughed at this.

Mr. William Mulloy was the next actor in this ugly drama. He waited a few minutes, and then a pair, worth a couple of dollars. His sentence was restitution money, costs, twenty lashes, six months imprisonment, and six months of convict's costume. Mr. Mulloy seemed calm, and when the lash fell upon his white shoulders, he only shrugged them and drew himself up. He went away shivering with cold, and with welts of a finger's thickness on his back. "Then there was a pitiful sight. An old man of 70 years, decrepit, feeble, and very lame, hobbled out, his gray hairs streaming in the wind. He wanted a shirt, Heaven knows badly enough this bitter winter weather, and he had very wickedly stolen it. He had none on now. The jailor fastened him to the post and snatched the blanket from his back. His skin was yellow and wrinkled, and it had scars upon it. The lashes fell, and the old man's frame was convulsed with agony. He writhed under each blow as if it was unendurable, and at last he put his head down and cried like a child. Most of the spectators were affected. I would like to have had the unjust Judges and the Delaware law-makers look that poor, broken-down old wretch in the face then. I think they were the great criminals, not he."

The last actor in this hideous tragedy was the man who had stood in the pillory for an hour. He seemed hardly recovered from his first torture, and his face indicated keen suffering. He walked to the post with an air of melancholic resignation, placed his blue hands through the manacles, and received his punishment without utterance, but a suppressed groan. As he passed through the grated door of the prison, the crowd began slowly to disperse, and to dispass as they went the excellence of the system, the behavior of the sufferers and the justice of the Sheriff. It was only in 1855 that some rays of civilization—some glimmer of decency shone upon the hell of the legislators, and woman-whipping was abolished. We can thank God and take hope from that forward stride. But they flog little children.

LOCAL.

From the Shanghai papers we learn that the tea-clipper *Leander* appears to have made the fastest passage of the season. The time of the fastest run is—*Leander*, 95 days; *Undine*, 98; *Serica*, 99; *Lahloo*, 100; and *Teeping*, 106.

LE FOOTAI, the new Governor of Canton, arrived to-day by the *Suwonada* from Shanghai, and a great number of Chinese went off to pay their respects to His Excellency. The Imperial Gun-boat *Chen-tai* took him up to Canton to-morrow.

By the Report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to be read at the meeting fixed for the 15th inst., we observe that unabated success has attended the business transacted during the past half-year. A dividend of 6 per cent. is again declared for the six months, and the amount carried to the Reserve Fund brings it up to the high figure of \$700,000. We congratulate the Shareholders upon so satisfactory a result. The report reached us too late for insertion in this issue.

We find the following letter in the *Shanghai Evening Express*:—"DEAR SIR, Having taken trouble in moving Lord Stanley, at the request of the British residents in Saigon, to appoint a Consul for that place, allow me to correct your impression and that of your contemporary at Hongkong, the *China Mail*, as to the Consul being subject to the jurisdiction of our Minister at Peking. He will, like his brother Consuls at Batavia and Bangkok, be under the direction of the Foreign Office in London. Yours faithfully, F. J. ANGIER, Editor of the *London and China Express*—Jan. 29, 1869."

The following telegram appears in the *Pioneer* of Jan. 16:—"A telegram received here from Tauris announces the sudden departure of the Ottoman Minister from Tehran for Constantinople, in consequence of a misunderstanding relative to the question of intruders on the Persian frontier."

Subjoined are a couple of telegrams dated London, that have not been published here:—"The *Telegraph*," Sir C. Trevelyan, in a speech on the occasion of his re-election, announced that he approved of the permanency and irresponsibility of the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Stafford Northcote has been elected Governor of the Hudson Bay Company."

"8th Jan. A general Agrarian outrage has occurred in Ireland. The Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for the Council of India, has passed a resolution enjoining the late Sir Herbert Edwards and recommending that a monument should be erected to his memory." "Latest Intelligence from France announces that the Procureur Imperial of Toulouse has resigned, in consequence of being blamed for his leniency towards the Press."

The following items are from the *Straits Times* of Jan. 28:—"The British steamer *West India* was loading at Bombay for Singapore and China, when the mail steamer *China* sailed."

By Ceylon papers received by the mail steamer we learn that H. M. 59th Regiment at present stationed there, are under orders to proceed at once to India, but to what station was not known. "The whole of H. M. 73rd Regiment were to replace the 59th, and the 73rd at present at Hongkong is to be divided between that Colony and Singapore, the left wing coming on here, so that we shall be again without a band."

It is said that one of the last acts of the Duke of Buckingham before giving up his secretarial pen to Lord Grenville, was to indite an Official letter to Government at Singapore ordering that in future the Commercial Code of Signals alone should be used on Government Flagstaffs, and that no notice must be taken of vessels signalling by Marryat's code on their arrival. "We suppose we ought to be duly grateful for this further example of Colonial Office rule. It is divided between that Colony and Singapore, the left wing coming on here, so that we shall be again without a band."

Amongst the arts which have been more especially appreciated by the Chinese there is scarcely any which has found more admirers than photography—as a walk down Queen's Road West will at any time testify. Our attention to Chinese connection with this art has been induced by the advertisement and specimens we have been shown of Mr. Floyd's new process of photographing in pure gold upon ivory; but so far as we are aware he regards them as photographic pure and simple, though greatly increased in beauty and delicacy of appearance by the materials used in their production. But since ivory is found to afford so admirable a surface, and is an article more easily obtained here than in most other parts of the world, it has occurred to us that the idea thus suggested by Mr. Floyd might be made available for exhibiting a peculiar Chinese speciality in the way of coloring, and if any process such as we would describe be discovered of really producing an "imperishable" likeness, combining the talent for applying color with the Chinese as so well known to possess. We do not mean an ordinary "colored photograph" or even a colored ivory photograph, permanent when compared with those on albumenized paper as the latter may be. The process advertised gives a picture on a film, resting on the surface of the ivory, and derives its peculiar softness from the smoothness of its surface. But we should like to know whether a process could be devised by which the picture would become, as it were, burnt on to the fibres of the ivory? Of course the absence of a film would permit the grain to show and a photo-

graph in this state would very probably be rejected as such. But given a well-defined image, absolutely imperishable except by the destruction of the ivory, and the painter could then exercise his art with the certainty of producing an accurate likeness, and the colour would remain unaffected by time. It is of course to be understood, only that ivory can be applied, as slabs cannot be produced in sufficient size to render it of much use for landscape.

There is, however, another idea which has not been suggested to us by any professional or amateur, but which may serve as a hint either to the enterprising European photographers in Hongkong or to their Chinese rivals. An imperishable photograph can be produced on paper by the process known as that of gradual development, and there is no limit as to size except the limits of the smoothness which renders it so valuable for portraits; but on the other hand this would be an advantage for architectural subjects as they could be entirely colored over with ease. These desirous of obtaining accurate colored drawings of Chinese buildings would thus be relieved from the inaccuracy of native artists.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. May on the Bench. Complaint General Wilson appeared as complainant in a summons against Yu Chin, master of the *Hing Loong* ship, 31 Jarvis Street, issued as a verandah and dangerous condition, and being an encroachment over Crown land, under Ordinance 8 of 1856. Mr. Wilson stated that the verandah in question was upon Marine lot 193, on the north side of the Central Market; the verandah is on the south side, facing a yard used by the Police as a latrine and a cooking place, and hanging over it, thus encroaching over Government property. Although the defendant holds the usual crown lease, that does not give any privilege for a verandah; besides, the verandah was now in a ruinous and dangerous condition, and must be removed under any circumstances. Defendant had under, varied two or three times to the verandah, but he had on each occasion asked for time—Defendant recognized the fact that he had the verandah more by favor than by right, and said that he was perfectly willing to pull down the present structure and build a verandah of brick, or such as the Surveyor General might direct. But Mr. May reminded the defendant that the question before him was more whether the verandah should be removed at once, than the consideration of future favors as to the building. Defendant therefore promised to remove the encroachment, and to commence the work of removal on the 13th instant (Saturday next), till when the case was remanded. It appeared, from a note of the Registrar General's, that defendant had been subjected to an answer would most likely be received during next week.

A Hongkong man who was noticed hovering about more than once during an entire day on the Canton steamer wharf, was sent to hard labor for three months, and was ordered to find \$25 security for twelve months thereafter. It was clearly proven that prisoner was an old Singapore Island man, and had been hanging about the Wharf for the purpose of committing robbery.

Peer Khan, a jemindar of the Sikh Police; Tung Achan, a Chinese servant to the Indian Police Sergeants; and Amer Khan, police sergeant; were yesterday afternoon charged with having committed an unnatural offence, at the Central Police Station, on the evening of the 3rd instant. The details of this case are probably more disgusting than any similar case ever heard before in Hongkong Court. The case was remanded.

THE "DODGERS" ASSAULT CASE.—Gilbert Kelly (chief mate on board the ship *Dodgers*) and Ryan (boatswain of the said vessel), were brought up on remand, charged with having assaulted the sailmaker on board, named Jensen. Mr. Francis, solicitor, appeared for the prisoners.

Jensen, the complainant (who appeared with his jaw bound up and under strict orders of Dr. Cochran to speak as quietly as possible, as his jaw was not yet properly set), said that he was sailmaker in the *Dodgers*, and was on board that vessel on the 19th January last. On that day he had a quarrel with the chief officer, when both the chief officer and the boatswain struck him very severe blows on the face: one blow was so hard that it might have gone through the cheek. He could not swear which of the defendants dealt him the blow which broke his jaw. He went to see the Captain, but the chief mate said that he (Jensen) was drunk, and could speak to the Captain in the morning, and then called him all the names which he could lay his tongue to. After he was struck on the jaw, he was dizzy, and when he came to himself he was on the deck and did not know what he was doing or saying; but he heard an order given by the captain to send him (witness) to the Police Hospital. He was sent to the Hull, and after remaining there for five minutes, he was taken to Hospital. In reply to the Bench, witness said that he ran about the deck in a dazed manner from the pain; he did not know what he was doing, his face was all on one side, and he could not see because it was dark. He had not been before the Marine Magistrate.

Mr. Francis said that the Marine Magistrate had told him that he had never seen Jensen at all. In cross-examination Mr. Francis, witness said he was quite sober on the 19th January; he had only two glasses of some "stiff" called brandy procured from a sampan; he was not quarrelling with any one, and he only talked to himself. He used no knife that day, and threatened nobody; the knife was lying on his bunk, and had been so from ten o'clock that morning; he did not offer to fight the mate.

Here some delay was caused by the absence of Sergeant O'Brien, of the water police, who (Mr. Francis remarked) had been carefully warned to attend. The Magistrate, however, said that he would wait a little, as some good reason might be shown for the constable's absence; he would not stigmatize the neglect by any severe censure as yet, until he learnt the cause of the delay; it was very annoying, nevertheless.

Dr. Cochran, of the Civil Hospital, described the wounds borne by the complainant when he was brought to Hospital. In addition to smaller wounds, his lower jaw was fractured. He was certainly not drunk. He had been in Hospital ever since, and would probably be there for three weeks more.—In reply to Mr. Francis, the Dr.

said that all the wounds might have been caused by a fall on an iron tank.

Mr. Francis here remarked that he might proceed with the defence, as Sergeant O'Brien's evidence, or that of any of the police, would not much effect the case. Mr. May repeated that it was very annoying.

Mr. Francis stated that the facts of the defence were that Jensen had been on shore on the day in question, and had been drinking; that he came on board about 1.30 p.m., "crying" drunk and was unfit for duty; that he had more liquor on board afterwards, and got more drunk; when he went about the deck cursing and swearing and threatening the mate and boatswain with a knife; that in order to put a stop to this disturbance, and actual violence, the mate ordered the boatswain to put the sailmaker into his bunk so that he might go to sleep. A scuffle then ensued, and in the scuffle Jensen fell, or was thrown off by the boatswain, on to an iron tank. The marks shown on the face were accounted for by the blows struck in self-defence by the mate and boatswain; while the jaw must have been fractured by this fall on the tank. Jensen was then washed and put to bed or to his cabin; but beyond a little blood on the face, and a few scratches, there were no appearances of any serious injury. As the sailmaker continued to use very abusive language and threats towards the mate and boatswain, he was removed to the Police Hulk for safe keeping; next morning a charge was made by the Captain against Jensen, for assaulting the mate and boatswain with a knife. Of this charge, said Captain Morrison) nothing further had been heard; and next day, a constable came and apprehended both the officers on board (defendants).—Mr. Francis continued to say that he did not see why the defendants should have been arrested on a warrant in the manner they were, and the Captain's wife and children, the ship and the valuable cargo left unprotected (with hatches open) for so long a time; the officers could surely have been got on board a ship in harbor at any time. There had been a great deal of exaggerated talk regarding the case by the Police; and dying declarations and murder had been mentioned freely; though no statement by Dr. Cochran could justify any such report. It was remarkable that this charge on the Police Hulk charge-sheet had never been disposed of, so far as was known; and the complainant might be considered a prisoner on that charge even now. The sailmaker could not have been tried by Captain Thomsett, because neither defendants or complainants had ever been before him. The Policeman might have waited the arrival of the Captain, before the defendants had been taken away from the ship.

His Worship observed that the use of violence such as would break a man's jaw amounted to a serious case enough for a warrant; but that, of course, was no reason why the warrant should not have been executed with reasonable discretion and judgment. There was a method in those things which was very difficult to teach to new constables; and he was sorry that the captain had been placed to any inconvenience. As to the charge with the Marine Magistrate, he knew nothing about that, and had heard nothing about it.

Captain Morrison said that he had always been under the impression that when a charge was placed on a charge-sheet, it was disposed of in the usual way by a hearing before the Magistrate; but this one he had never heard more of, and his mates' apprehension was a first thing he heard after that. His ship was left to take care of herself from 3 till 7 p.m. part of the cargo might have been stolen, as far as he knew. The Police had gone far beyond their duty, he thought, in the matter. They had been speaking of the case as a robbery, and stigmatized his mate as the man who had committed this imaginative robbery.

Mr. Francis then produced evidence, which conclusively showed that the story of the complainant was false in almost every particular, and certainly in the main features. In fact, the narrative of what took place on board the ship on the 19th January was deposited minutely by Murphy (seaman), McLeod (cook), Peterson (carpenter), and Williams, and in so clear and corroborative a manner, that his Worship was compelled to admit that the case was made out by the defendants. An order was then given to the complainant and prevent him from doing anything rash; was evident from the statements made by the witnesses for the defence. And it was distinctly sworn to by McLeod that all the injury done to Jensen was by the fall upon the tank and scuffle, in which more "shoves" than blows were present. Murphy gave his testimony to the effect that defendants were two of the best officers he had ever served under during his seafaring life extending over nine years; he had never heard a wrong word from any of the men, and the mates lifted the sailmaker in their arms and conveyed him into the cabin.

Sergeant O'Brien, who had arrived, stated that he did not know the case was going on, and had only been told by Inspector Daly after twelve o'clock. When the complainant was brought to Hospital he was not drunk; he complained of his jaw; but witness did not then know that his jaw was broken, he learnt that after arrival at the Hospital.

His Worship, after a very patient hearing, said that he had endeavored to get at the truth of the case, and heard out the evidence. Mr. Francis had put in the box everything which would be most likely to show what had taken place on board at the time. If any of the officers had used violence he would have indicated a penalty or have sent the case to the Supreme Court. There was nothing to show in the evidence that the violence used was not entirely brought on by the conduct of the complainant himself; and it was impossible to believe the word of a drunken man against that of so many sober men. It was impossible to place any reliance whatever upon the word of a drunken man; and he could not see why there would be in prolonging the investigation. He would discharge the case. There were some circumstances about the matter which justified the action taken, and which demanded investigation; and this had been done. He was glad that Mr. Francis had been there to conduct the case; he had done all he could do. Defendants were discharged.

Mr. Francis said that the Captain did not wish to press the previous charge against Jensen, the sailmaker.

Way do cabmen prefer tall ladies to short ones?—Because the higher the fairer better they like it.

THE NORTH.

(N. C. Herald.)

Our Tientsin correspondent speaks of another Mahomedan irruption, which is causing alarm at Peking. A number of Tartar soldiers and 1,500 of the Tientsin disciplined Chinese have been ordered to Shanse to oppose the Rebels. The Peiho has been frozen over since the 26th ultimo, though the weather has been comparatively mild since the bitter gale which inaugurated the frost.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter by a French gentleman who is travelling in North-China, and who dates from Singan, the capital of Shensi, on 2nd December:—"The city of Singan-foo is built on the same model as Peking, but a little smaller. The people of Shensi are certainly the best in China, affable and complaisant. At present, this unhappy province is in a deplorable condition; everything has been sacked by the rebels. Instead of villages, one finds only bare walls, and looks around in vain for the former inhabitants of the ruins. No one is to be seen but Hanan braves, who are little better than the Nien-fei and Mahomedans. Singan is in the midst of a fertile plain, which now, however, is almost waste. To give you a proof of the state of affairs, here are the prices of a few necessities:—Rice, 28,000 cash per measure; corn, 15,000 cash; a small chicken 1,000 cash; charcoal 7,500 cash; a picul; coal, 3,000 cash; firewood, 3,000 cash; and everything else in the same proportion. In May and June a measure of rice was worth 60,000 cash in Singan. In Kansuh, matters are still worse; a measure of rice has been sold there for 100,000. The Nien-fei, however, who have wintered into the plains of Hupoh, have been well disposed of at last. After an inundation, they were surrounded by the Imperialists and the waters, and obliged to capitulate; though on terms which have been very fairly kept. The old Imperial town of Singan exists yet, and contains many ancient monuments; but the inscriptions are all written in so old characters that few people can read them."

FIRE ON BOARD THE OLAN ALPINE.

The *Singapore Times* contains the following account sent by a passenger on board, of a fire which broke out on board the *Olan Alpine*, on her voyage hence to that port:—"On the morning of the 23rd (Jan.), before daylight when the greatest quiet prevails on board a ship, we were startled from our sleep by an alarm of fire. A rush was made on deck, and then ensued a scene of terror and confusion impossible to describe. Imagine about two hundred people, Europeans, Chinese, Bengalees, Malays, &c., among the rest about thirty Chinese women, all panic-stricken and utterly beyond control of the few European officers and passengers, whose voices were heard shouting orders that in the night were unheeded, or much misunderstood, while the black smoke ascended in dense columns from the forward hold, and suffocated all who endeavored to pour water down the hatchway. At first, fear seemed to paralyze all the crew, but by dint of blows and force, the officers succeeded in getting some of them to work, and a stream of water was directed on the fire. Meantime, the bulk of the terror-stricken Chinese passengers made a rush for the boats, and then began to be enacted scenes of savage selfishness and horror. First, one boat is cut from the davits full of people, many of them women—all are hurled into the sea, and amid screams and groans, we see them clinging to floating oars, or clutched each other in the water. Those on deck pay little heed, but madly rush for the other boats—one of these is capsized, as soon as it is lowered into the water, full of people, and another is left dangling by one end, those in it being launched into the sea. Only two boats are now left, and the Captain and Chief Engineer, themselves, direct their being lowered into the water, ordering then some of the European passengers to defend one of them, with cutlasses and other arms, from the Asiatics, who endeavour to crowd into them as into the other. All this time the fire rages, and blazing up through the deck seems to forbid all hope of safety. Mappily the daylight breaks clear and bright, and the calm sea enables those in the water to sustain themselves till assistance reaches them."

The anxious watchers in the boats, laying off the ship, at last perceive a diminution in the clouds of smoke, and soon a British officer from the courageous European officers, who have been all this time fighting the flames, announces that they have been able to open a way between the deck, and under the suffocating smoke, to bring a strong stream of water to bear upon the burning mass. This gives encouragement and confidence to all, and gradually the victory is achieved, but alas! four or five persons have been victims to the first panic, drowned from the boats, and among them an interesting looking Chinese girl, whom we had remarked the day before laughing and chatting with her companions. These women added much to our troubles by clinging to us in the hour of danger, seeming to think that the three or four white passengers could save them if they wished, and so much was this the case, that we were obliged to use force to free ourselves from them, to defend the boat the Captain had placed in our charge.

It appears that, as usual, some of the Chinese passengers forward had been smoking opium, and with their customary negligence, had allowed the coals to drop from their pipes on to their mats. Of course it is impossible to discover who is the guilty man. The fire consumed a large quantity of Chinese cargo, which usually consists of packages of highly combustible materials, but, fortunately for us, they are quickly consumed, and are light and easily moved. To these circumstances, and to the strenuous exertions of the officers, we owe our safety. By observation, taken as soon as possible afterwards, we found we were in latitude 16 deg. 45 min. North, and longitude 100 deg. 50 min. East.

The steamer is owned by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and is a magnificent vessel of 905 tons. To the Captain and officers too much credit cannot be given for their behaviour on this occasion, and the passengers will ever be glad to be witnesses to their courage and coolness in the hour of danger."

Lady Beaulieu was complaining of being awoke by a noise in the night; her lord (an Irishman) replied, "Oh, for my part, there's no disturbing me; if they don't wake me before I go to sleep, there's no waking me afterwards."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

(*Michigan Maritime Register, Saturday, January 12, 1890.*)

Our readers are aware that our outstanding differences with the United States, arising out of the operations of the *Alabama* on the one hand, and of the Federal claims on the other, are about to be settled by a Convention. The terms of this Convention, except so far as they relate to the *Alabama* claims, have not yet been given to the world, but we believe we are correct in stating that it stipulates for the settlement of all the questions at issue, by a Mixed Commission, which will sit at New York. It is not the first time that disputes between this country and America, arising out of a violation of neutral rights, have been adjusted in this manner. There is a case directly in point; and as the Convention, then concluded, probably formed the basis of the present arrangement, it may be worth while to refer to it, more particularly as it does not appear in the ordinary list of treaties entered into between Great Britain and the United States. Towards the close of the last century we were at war with the French Republic. In that war, we were hardly any, the United States were neutral. They had not long concluded the great struggle in which they achieved their independence, and they had no desire to interfere in hostilities pursued beyond their own borders. At that time, however, England maintained the right of search, with a high hand, and in the exercise of that right had inflicted, unquestionably, wrong upon the Commerce of the States. A number of captures of American vessels were made by our ships, of war, under circumstances very similar to those of the captures of British vessels during the late war by the Federal cruisers and commissions followed in which the principles of International Law, as they affect the rights of neutrals, were as much disregarded as they have been in our day by Judge Betsa and others of his learned brethren. However, a day of reckoning came, the Americans demanded redress, and obtained it. On the 19th of November, 1794, a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation was concluded between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, by which, after setting out that, during the war which was then in progress, "divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States," had sustained considerable losses and damages, "by reason of irregular or illegal captures, or condemnations of their vessels and other property," it was agreed "that full and complete compensation for the same be made by the British Government to the said complainants; and that for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five Commissioners be appointed and authorized to sit in London, that they shall receive books, papers, and evidence, and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations." The Article from which this is extracted then proceeds to the award of the said Commissioners, of any three of them, shall in all cases have a full and complete, both as to the justice of the claim, and as to the amount of the same, to be paid to the claimant; and His Britannic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimants in specie, without any deduction. "Under these stipulations, considerable sums were awarded and paid to the American claimants. If, then, this Treaty be made the basis of the pending arrangement, it will be seen that our Merchants and shipowners whose property was seized and confiscated by the Federal cruisers during the late war, and who, under the Treaty of 1794, and who should have, with a like result, been reimbursed, have been disappointed by the American Government, that those cases which have been adjudicated upon by the American Prize Courts shall not be referred to the consideration of the Commissioners. We trust there is no truth in this rumor, because, if such a course be adopted, it will not only be contrary to precedent, as established by the American themselves, but it will shut out a number of claims upon the American Government which are being urged with great force. For example, the case of the *Springbok*, a British ship, captured in 1862, was appealed from the District Prize Court to the Supreme Court of the Union. The appeal was admitted as to the ship, but dismissed as to the cargo. Are the Owners of that cargo, or their Underwriters, and there are many others in the same category, to be shut out of the existing arrangement, and their claims be utterly ignored? If so, the arrangement is a capitulation, not a convention, to which Parliament will not be persuaded, never less, to sanction. If the proposal to make this concession proceeds upon legal grounds, it is a mistake. It is quite true, that the judgments of Courts of competent jurisdiction pronounced in one State are repeated in other States, and are, in most cases, regarded as binding beyond the jurisdiction in which they were pronounced; but decisions in Prize form a signal exception to this rule. These may be conclusive as between the claimants and the captors, but they do not fetter in any way the action of the Governments of the respective States to which the parties belong. It is the responsibility of the capture and condemnation. Let us see what the State has done by a favorable decision of its own tribunal. It may, and should, notwithstanding the decree of condemnation, make restitution or compensation, on the demand of the Sovereign of the claimants, if justice or policy require it. This was the principle on which the British Government proceeded in 1794 in granting compensation to American claimants in the face of the decision of our Prize Court, and it is the principle which is now being urged upon the British Government, to abandon the principle on which that Treaty was founded. If no claims are to be preferred by the Owners of British property but such as have not been adjudicated upon in the American Prize Courts, the Commissioners will have little work so far as British claims are concerned; while the American claims being confined to the losses inflicted upon American Commerce by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers, the examination of them will constitute, in reality, the business of the Commission. This will not meet the requirements of the case, and will neither satisfy the British claimants nor the British Parliament. There can be no doubt that it is competent for the Commissioners, acting in the name of their respective Governments, to review the decisions of the American Prize Court and of the Court of Appeal, and to deal with them as justice or policy may seem to de-

mand. The jurists are agreed that it is only after all the remedies open to the neutral in the country of the captors have been exhausted, that the law of nations may be invoked, and the two States become, in the language of Rutherford, "the parties to the controversy." No nation has insisted more rigidly upon the application of this principle than the United States. They insisted upon it, as we have seen, in 1794, when the captures were made by our cruisers, and condemnation followed and was confirmed by the Lords of Appeal in Prize Causes. They insisted upon it at a later period when we were at war with Denmark, and American vessels were captured by Danish cruisers, and condemned in the Danish Prize Courts. It is not for this American Government now to suggest the violation of a right for which they have hitherto resolutely contended, simply because the American claimants in the present case do not stand in need of the exercise of that right. It is the plain duty of Her Majesty's Government to see that, in the working of the present Convention, our claims as neutrals are fully and fairly admitted; that no case is shut out from the consideration of the Commissioners on the plea that it has been already adjudicated upon by a Court of competent jurisdiction; and that, whether adjudicated upon or not, each case shall be determined "according to justice, equity, and the law of nations."

A NOVEL BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

(*Morning Herald.*)

Actions for breach of promise of marriage are always supposed to be amusing to everybody except the parties immediately interested. The plaintiff, indeed, looks forward to a substantial solution for any sentimental suffering she may have undergone having the story of her wrong told in open court. Our readers know that she generally gets the best of the battle, and that she not infrequently walks out, happy in the possession of a good round sum in the shape of damages. The unlucky defendant, however, is quite another matter. At the best he can but purchase a barren victory by the payment of a heavy lawyer's bill, and in any event he must hear his tender epistles read and commented upon by hard-hearted and sharp-tongued advocates, who know exactly how to make the most mercurial out of his blunders. How strangely even in the ears of the swain himself do these effusions sound! How devotedly does he wish that in those days some considerate and cold-blooded friend had put him in a strait waistcoat whenever he was within reach of pens, ink, and paper! And how intensely, after what is cruelly called a good verdict, does he curse at once his folly and his fate, and heap objections on the heads of the twelve wise men with marriageable daughters who gave their decision against him.

The case of *M. Ote v. Grant*, which occupied the attention of the Court of Queen's Bench the other day, is, however, somewhat different in character. The defendant is a gentleman in the Indian service, and the plaintiff is a young lady of German birth, who, in 1863, was governess in the family of Sir Charles Grant, somewhere near the town of Inverness, with whom his nephew, the defendant, was at that time staying. The lady was a blooming and accomplished damsel of eighteen; the gentleman an Anglo-Indian on leave of absence; and both were as impressionable as persons under such conditions of existence usually are. An engagement was formed, Miss Ote was recognized as Mr. Grant's future wife, his friends offered her a house and land, and she was to be married. At his request she gave up her position, and went to reside in the house of her betrothed, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Mr. Grant candidly told his adored one that he had pecuniary liabilities which, as an honorable man, he must clear off before he ventured upon the increased expense which matrimony would entail, and so it was agreed that in about eighteen months his fiancée should go out to India; and that there and then they should be married. But the old proverb about the course of true love never runs smooth, and time wore on, and the couple, who were so lately from India, ardent enough at first, got fewer and colder till they ceased altogether, and a year and a half elapsed in which Miss Ote punctually dispatched her Overland Mail. It is true things looked up again in 1867, when Mr. Grant came home on sick leave for then both the engagement and the correspondence were renewed, the latter continuing until October, 1867, when the last love letter of the series was written. "Soon after the young lady's parents appear to have got uneasy; and an interview took place between them and Mr. Grant, in which Mr. Ote told his son-in-law that what was to have been, that if he gave his daughter 1000*l.* it would not be his fault. And then, in an evil hour for both parties, and as was suggested, under some misapprehension as to what had been said, Mr. Ote had received to legal advisers. A writ was issued, and upon an affidavit made by Miss Ote's father, Mr. Grant was arrested and imprisoned, on the ground that he was about to leave the country. Of course, after this, all chance of reconciliation was at an end, and so, after passing through the ordinary preliminary stages, the case came into Court. At the trial it was conclusively proved that the defendant's failure to keep his promise had arisen not from any want of fondness, but from serious bodily ailment. Sir Barle Thre and another official proved that when in India Mr. Grant's state of health had so interfered with the discharge of his duties as to attract the attention of his superiors. His father and his medical adviser testified that "extreme emaciation and weakness" retarded a postponement of the marriage invited, and gave such a description of the patient's condition as led the Lord Chief Justice to say that "it would have been madness for him to enter into matrimony." Such evidence ought, perhaps, to have ensured a verdict for the defendant, who certainly seems to have done all that a gentleman could do under the circumstances, and who has certainly reason to complain of the evil hap which has brought him into court for the offence of being seriously ill. The judge left it to the jury to say whether the defendant had really broken his engagement, or whether the breach had not arisen from the heavy constraint of the plaintiff's advisers. But juristic wisdom proved unequal to the solution of the problem. They were looked up for some time, and eventually were discharged without giving a verdict, thus leaving open for future litigation a dispute, which most people will think ought never to have been brought into court, and in which it is hard to tell whether the plaintiff or defendant is most to be pitied.

THE CURRENCY IN THE STATES.

We find the following in the *Atlantic City Money Article*, Dec. 16: "The activity of Money is fair, and coin is quite active." The Mint is vigorously at work turning out a large supply, and will probably not close until the year 1891. The continuance of fine weather facilitates the receipt of bullion, a very large proportion of which seeks the Mint. It is also the case that the demand for silver coin has increased, and the Mint is working more on that metal. All those companies and institutions which employ great numbers of men here and at a distance find their account in paying out silver coin, which bears a discount of 1 per cent for gold. The circulation of it is therefore active. The legal value of the coin is such that they cannot be expected to advance, but the proceedings as the Mint assuming a form which may carry them off in an avalanche. As for instance, the telegraph informs us this morning that the United States Supreme Court, with only one dissent, will decide paper legal tender unconstitutional. One at most holds his breath contemplating the stupendous effects of such a decision, unqualified, coming suddenly upon the public. Let us suppose for a moment the question reversed, and in this city, where gold is offered and paid for every debt and transaction, the decision should come that gold is no legal tender, but paper is, every man who owes a debt to-day would be required to produce gold to pay it. Throughout the United States paper is the unquestioned medium of all payments, because the law compels the creditor to accept it at 95 per cent discount for gold. Transacting on this basis, as reported by the Internal Revenue Commissioner, takes place in a year for 12,000 millions. All at once the law may give the creditor the right to demand gold only for his debt. Where are the debtors to get it? Every bank, insurance company, and moneyed institution whatever would demand gold. The premium on gold, as compared with paper, would instantly vanish, but would manifest itself with fearful significance in respect of merchandise and values. The crash in prices would doubtless draw coin from all quarters, and the strain upon this coast would be severe. The local silver and gold would flow off in a rapid current, and would realize a high value in cheap merchandise. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that the Supreme Court will, as the telegraph intimates, make so abrupt a termination to the paper paradise in which speculators have revelled. There will doubtless be some qualifying conditions, either on the part of the Court or through the action of Congress. Nevertheless, it is difficult to point out any middle course. The legal tender is unconstitutional, neither the Court nor Congress have any power whatever to modify or qualify, any more than they have the right to pass the unconstitutional law.

AN ACCOUNT OF PENANG.

We take the following interesting paper from the current number of *Notes & Queries from China and Japan*. The writer says:— "Since the publication of my reply to G. M. C. in No. 12, I have accidentally discovered in my own library a rich and rare mine of information, wherein there is abundant evidence bearing upon the historical doubt he instanced to turn the balance of probabilities against the conclusion that my previous marshalling of authorities inferentially pointed to; and whilst it is an obvious duty to present these data in qualification of presumptive reasoning, they will be found to far transcend in general interest the question of the marriage of the King of Quedah's Daughter to Captain Light, although partaking less of the romantic history. They arose from work of the late Mr. John Anderson, secretary to the Government of Penang in 1824, written at the instance of Mr. Fullerton then Governor of the Straits Settlements, of which only 100 copies were originally printed, and of these but a very limited number had been circulated when they were recalled; and so strictly was the suppression enforced that Mr. Anderson was required to give his word of honor that he had not retained a single copy. A copy, however, escaped the search, fortunately for our inquiry, and was sent to me by the acquisition of Penang as follows:—"In 1745 it was granted to Francis Light, Captain of a Country ship, by the King of Quedah as a marriage portion with his Daughter." And the doubt suggested by G. M. C. was the marriage of a Mohammedan woman to a man of another Religion. The following extracts from the work of Mr. Anderson contains evidence from the pen of Captain Light himself, as well as from the King of Quedah, that Penang was given to the former as a marriage portion. It gives all to be seen in his having married the Daughter, upon which last point, unfortunately, there is still reason for lingering doubts. The purpose of Mr. Anderson's writing was to enforce the obligation of the East India Company ("the Supreme Government of India") to protect the King of Quedah's territories from the rapacity of the Siamese; but matters of policy were deemed immaterial thereto, and hence, apparently, the suppression of the facts as to the conclusion of the acquisition of Penang. He says:—"In advocating the cause of the injured and oppressed nation of Quedah, I humbly profess to do, I may be permitted to notice that the Records of the Penang Government from 1785 to 1790 furnish ample evidence; first, that the right of interference of Siamese with Quedah was not acknowledged at the period of the cession of Penang to the British Government; secondly, that the cession was made upon the express condition of security and protection against a powerful, relentless and overbearing enemy; thirdly, that we accepted the grant upon this understanding; that is, without making any objection to the proposals of the Rajah of Quedah, before possession was taken; and lastly, that we were bound by considerations of philanthropy and humanity to extend our aid to an oppressed and a nation, who has long been our friend and ally, and to a defenceless multitude groaning under the most bitter tyranny, and suffering all the horrors and calamities which a ferocious enemy can inflict." He says, further on:—"We find that between the years 1780 and 1785 the British Government had turned its attention to the establishment of a small settlement on the coast of Malacca, before the establishment of the Penang Government. And again:—"We now come to the most delicate branch of the discussion, but I shall have no difficulty in showing that the policy

of the British Government to give protection to Quedah is no less manifest than its moral obligation to do so." It would appear that prior to Captain Light's negotiations with the Rajah of Quedah, and his obtaining a grant of Pinang, an ineffectual application had been made in the same purpose, under the orders of the "Supreme Government"; a proof that the acquisition of a settlement in this quarter was considered important and useful. Mr. Light thus wrote:—"As I understand this Government had made application to the King of Quedah for the Island of Pinang without success: With the consent of the Governor General I made use of the influence and interest I had with the King and Ministry to procure a grant of the Island to the Honorable Company. The King of Quedah has now solicited your friendship and alliance, has sent by me a grant of the Island of Pinang and has annexed to the grant some requests." The grant is as follows; and Mr. Light remarks upon its first article that "it comprehends the principal and almost only reason why the King wishes an alliance with the Honorable Company."

1.—"Whereas Captain Light, Dewa Raha, came here and informed me that the Rajah of Bengal ordered him to request the Honorable Company to make an English settlement, whereon he might reside, for the purpose of trading and building ships of war to protect the island and to cruise at sea, so that if any enemies of ours from the East or the West should come to attack us, the Company would regard them as enemies also and fight them; and all the expenses of such war shall be borne by the Company. All ships, junks or prows, large and small, which come from the East or the West and wish to enter the Quedah river for trade, shall not be molested or obstructed in any way, by the Company, but all persons desirous of coming to trade with us shall be allowed to do as they please; and at Pinang the same."

2.—"The articles of Opium, Tin and Rattans are monopolies of our own, and the rivers Moolah, Peye, and Krian are the places from whence Tin, Rattans, Canes, besides other articles, are produced. When the Company's people, therefore, shall reside at Pinang, I shall lose the benefit of this monopoly, and I request the Captain will explain this to the Governor General and beg, as a compensation for my losses, 30,000 dollars a year, to be paid annually to me so long as the Company reside at Pinang. I shall permit the free export of all sorts of provisions and timber for ship building."

3.—"Moreover, if any of the agents of the Company make loans or advances to any of the Nobles, Chiefs or Rattas of the Quedah country, the Company shall not hold me responsible for any such advances. Should any one in this country become my enemy, even my own children, all such shall be considered as enemies also of the Company; and the Company shall not alter their engagements of alliance so long as the enemy's blood continues to run on by men or volitions; and when any enemies attack us from the interior they also shall be considered as enemies of the Company. I request from the Company men and powder, shot, arms large and small, also money for the purpose of carrying on the war, and when the business is settled I will repay the advances: should these propositions be considered proper and acceptable to the Governor General, he may send a confidential agent to Pinang to reside; but if the Governor General does not approve of the terms and conditions of the engagement, let him not be offended with me. Such are my wishes to be made known to the Company, and this Treaty must be faithfully adhered to till the most remote times."

Written on Tuesday 24th Shawal, 1199. The Supreme Government, in accepting the grant, Mr. Anderson says, acquaints Mr. Light that:—"It has been referred to accept the King of Quedah's offer to the Company of the harbour and Island of Pinang. This Government will always keep an armed vessel stationed to guard the island of Pinang and the coast adjacent, belonging to the King of Quedah. The Governor General and Council, on the part of the English East India Company, will take care that the King of Quedah shall not be a sufferer by an English settlement being formed on the island of Pinang."

And Sir John Macpherson the Governor General replied to the King as follows:—"Your friendly letter containing a grant of Pinang to the Honorable Company has been referred to me by Captain Francis Light the 6th February 1780. Captain Light also made known to me the wishes of his Friend and Brother, which I having the interest and friendship of my noble Friend at heart, have already transmitted to England and the Honorable English Company. I have likewise ordered a ship of war for the defence of the island and protection of the Coast of Quedah."

The Governor General then proceeded to record his sentiments in a Minute as follows:—"The Grant of Pinang seems, in fact, to have been procured by the influence of the principal officer of the King of Quedah, with a view to secure himself a place of retreat against his numerous enemies, and the ostensible object of the King himself in making the Grant, originated in the idea of supporting his own independence by the protection of the English; and his attachment to us will either be strengthened or changed into animosity as that protection is granted or withheld. This protection, however, cannot be effectually given without involving us in disputes with the Burmahs or Siamese, the latter of whom are the most powerful." "In all this, as in all else that we derive from Mr. Anderson, there is nothing to indicate a personal glimpse between the King and Captain Light; and yet, on the other hand, there is nothing that positively negatives it."

We are, then, not wholly debarred the indulgence of conjecture in the domain of the romance of history.

REPUTATION.

(*Adapted from the Hungarian of Raday.*)

"This said that the Wind and Water once, In emulation, Amongst the hills played hide-and-seek With Reputation."

With many a gusty gambol, first The Wind essayed it; Behind the hills and round the knolls He stily played it. But every nook betrayed his lair; The leaves around him Would rustle at his breath, and so His playmates found him. Then, laughing, crept the Water forth, And amongst the mallows. He spread himself, and branched apart In countless shallows. The long grass hid his silver stream, The sedges concealed him; The dripping willows helped his flight, No sun revealed him: Till, in his confidence elated, With vigorous sally He leapt a rock and so was caught Within the valley. Then Wind and Water, panting both, Remind their mate That he should take his turn, and meet The self-same fate; But Reputation answered slow: "Though I inclined me To sport, if once I hide myself, Say, who shall find me? With me, all cunning skill is vain, Vain all endeavour; Miss me an instant, I am lost— And lost for ever!"

R. REBOZ, in *Belgravia Magazine*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ROUND of pleasure sometimes renders it difficult to make things square. A young physician asking permission of a lass to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir; I never like a doctor's bill stuck in my face." "I am going to draw this bean into a knot," as the lady said at the hymeneal altar. The passion of acquiring riches in order to support a vain expense corrupts the purest heart. Excessive things should not be despised, for many threads will bind an elephant, and many drops will make a river. In fashionable ladies' slang now-a-days, when a man is a little the worse for liquor, they say he is "on a Grecian bend." Correction does much, but encouragement will do more. Encouragement after censure is like the sun after a shower. Shameless persons seldom or ever blush. Their faces seem like cotton-wool, to take all colours more easily than red. An Irish magistrate, censuring some boys for loitering in the streets, asked, "If everybody were to stand in the streets, how could anybody get by?" "Nonsensical," means that peculiarly indifferent look which is put on by men who never pay when dunned for money, and is possibly a corruption of *no shell out*. SUITABLE.—A journal in the Black Country invites men of talent to settle in that smoke-covered part of England, and says "it will just suit 'em."

How hard it must be for Russian criminals to get admitted into a hospital, seeing that nearly every one of them is compulsorily a knave and patient. A man making an happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it. Most CERTAINLY.—As the good old bonnets of a few years ago are now entirely discarded, they may be looked upon in the light of "rejected head-dresses."

An American editor, in puffing up a certain soap, says, "It is the best ever used for cleansing a dirty man's face. We have tried it and therefore we know."

A SNAKE AND A VORTEX. A man lately advertised that for five shillings he would send to any address a handsome package, containing one hundred presents. Each package turned out to be a paper of pins.

If you are a very precise man, and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl named Ann, for we have the authority of Lindley Murray and others for the assertion that "Ann is an indefinite article."

A FRENCHMAN writing a letter in English to a friend, and looking in the dictionary for the word "preserve," and finding it meant to pickle, wrote as follows:—"May you and your family be pickled to all eternity."

As old women are called a bridge that was marked as "dangerous," without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side of the river, he turned about and immediately re-crossed.

Nobody giving attention to Diogenes while discoursing of virtue and philosophy, he fell to singing a funny song, and multitudes crowded to hear him. "Ye gods!" he said, "how much more is folly admired than wisdom!" Poor human nature!

IN PRIVATE.—A man having been arraigned for ill-treating his wife, the justice took him roundly to task for "beating his wife in the public street." "I see, your honour," said the culprit, "where my mistake was. Hereafter I'll beat her in private, as your honour suggests."

A SNOBISH tradesman, having bought a door-mat, with the word *Saïre* (welcoming) in the centre, a country relative, on seeing the mat, remarked, "I say Cousin John, what kind of salve is that you make and advertise on your door-mat?"

A CLEVERMAN asserting in the most positive manner that society was rapidly gaining in morality, was asked to state the grounds of his belief, when he said, "I have personal knowledge of three borrowed umbrellas having been returned to their owners."

As a duel, the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the combatants interfered, and proposed that the other second objected as unnecessary; "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

A GIRL was forced by her parents into marrying an old man. In the course of the ceremony the clergyman asked her, as usual, if she consented to take this man for her husband. "Oh, dear, no, sir," replied the bride. "Then why are you here?" said the clergyman. "You are the first person who has asked my opinion about that matter," responded the lady.

THREAT ADVISOR.—Timon, the misanthrope, one day ascended the rostrum, and thus addressed the people: "Athenians! I have a small piece of ground on which I mean to build. There is a fig tree in it which I must cut down. Several citizens have begged themselves on this tree, and if any of you have a desire to do the same, I now give you notice that you have not a moment to lose."

"MAY, dear, could you leave your father and mother, and trust your fate with one who, though poor, would devote his life to your happiness?" "Yes, Charles, oh yes!" "Well, then, I'll speak to my friend Tom Waldron about you. He's going West, and would doubtless like to make such an arrangement with some one." Charles barely escaped the broom-stick by a precipitate flight. CANON Goodall was proverbially fond of punning. About the same time that he was made Provost of Eton he also received a stall at Windsor. A young lady of his acquaintance, and congratulating him on his elevation, and requesting him to give the young ladies of Eton and Windsor a ball during the vacation, happened to laugh his way with her fan, and asked the provost to fly about, upon which the doctor exclaimed, "My dear, you can get the powder out of the canon, but not the ball."

A TOMSTONER in Banff churchyard is named to the memory of Robert Wilson, whose son, Dr. Robert Wilson, still alive, has led a strange and eventful life. He was in Greece with Lord Byron. He commanded a merchant fleet of the East India Company. He was for some time a prisoner among the Arabs, and from Calcutta through Persia to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Europe he knew like his father's threshold; he travelled in Africa, and penetrated into America. In 1820 he was head of the Travellers' Club, in virtue of his extensive journeying. And now in 1888 he is yet alive and hearty.—*London Scotsman.*

LOST SEER.—A Methodist preacher was travelling in one of the back settlements of America, and stopped at a cabin, where the old lady received him very kindly. After setting provisions before him she began to question him. "Stranger where, might you be from?" "Madame, I reside in Shelby County, Kentucky." "Well, stranger, no offence, but what might you be doing up here?" "Madame, I am searching for lost sheep of the tribe of Israel." "John, John," shouted the old lady, "come right here this minute; here's a stranger all the way from Shelby County, Kentucky, a hunting school, and I'll just bet my life that the tangled black ram, that's been in our lot all last week, is one of his'n."

A CURIOUS matrimonial case recently came before the Bombay High Court. A leprous husband prayed for the restitution of conjugal rights, which his wife had denied him, through fear being affected with the disease, and thereby endangering her own life. The Moonlight of Snar, before whom the case came first, threw out the plaintiff. The Judge of the district reversed this decision, because it had been made on extra-judicial ground, that it would be cruelty to compel the woman to live with her husband. The High Court, however, thought the Moonlight's view of the case correct, since where there is cruelty the Court ought not to interfere; and the district Judge's decree was reversed. This decision is of some importance in the Bombay Presidency, where one in every hundred of the population is a leper and the disease is said to be steadily on the increase.

ON Friday a clean and venerable-looking little woman, who stated that she was in her ninetieth year, applied for leave to remain in the police station at Newgate all night, as she wished to travel on to Shields in the morning. Her request was granted, and a bed was provided for her in one of the cells. She stated that she had travelled on foot all the way from South Wales, and was on a journey to some friends at North Sunderland. She had been nearly a month on her pedestrian excursion, and was perfectly able to perform the rest of her journey, though so advanced in life. Further explanations elicited that she was the widow of a man named Hudson, formerly a soldier in the 42nd Highlanders. A good deal of her life had been spent in Wales, but she had a wish to visit her friends in North Sunderland, from which place she will probably travel to Greenock, where she has a sister living.

GOLD IN SUTHERLAND.—No small sensation has been created throughout the eastern district of Sutherland within the last few days by a report that gold had been found in Kildonan Strath, and though it has not yet so affected the public mind as to lead to a "rush to the diggings," it has raised sufficient interest to justify such an amount of "prospecting" as will put an end to all doubt on the subject. Meantime it has been established beyond doubt that gold is to be found there, and the only question for solution is as to the quantity. We believe that, in addition to gold, there has been detected the presence of scarcely less precious minerals in the same locality, and that a very decided impression prevails, that considerable quantities of both descriptions of metal are to be found. No time will be lost in testing the matter. Meantime the fact of gold being in Kildonan is established by the report of mineralogists as to the quality of the ore.—*North Eastern Echo.*

A MENAGERIE ON FIRE.—An American contemporary gives the particulars of a fire which occurred at Philadelphia in a saw and planing mill almost contiguous to a building in which were lions, tigers, monkeys, and other animals confined in cages or boxes constructed for temporary use. When the fire was discovered Mr. Forepaugh, the proprietor, commenced tumbling the cages of boxes from the building into the street, while those outside moved them from the vicinity of the fire. While thus engaged, a Bengal and a Brazilian tiger made their escape; the former made his way to Mr. Bryan's stables, in the vicinity, the crowd in the street giving way with great promptness, where he was secured; the Brazilian tiger ran along Jefferson-street, until he reached the house of Dr. Gebler, near Twenty-Second-street. Here several ladies were standing at the door, but the tiger passed by them and through the hall into the kitchen, where he remained until recaptured by one of Mr. Forepaugh's men. The box containing the lion was so much damaged that it was with great difficulty that the animal could be kept till another box was obtained and the lion secured. A large white Florida was got out of the box and made his way through the crowd without attracting much attention, and about nine o'clock in the evening he was met by a gentleman at Ninetieth and Calverly streets. The gentleman took the wolf for a dog, and the wolf no doubt took the gentleman for one of those connected with the menagerie, for, as the gentleman opened his front door, the wolf entered the house; but as soon as he came under the gaslight in the hall his standing in the animal creation was known. The gentleman, not feeling disposed to use force to remove the intruder, opened the parlour door, and the wolf passed in; the door was closed, and the animal was allowed to pass the night upon the soft Brussels, being afterwards delivered over to its owner.

THREAT ADVISOR.—Timon, the misanthrope, one day ascended the rostrum, and thus addressed the people: "Athenians! I have a small piece of ground on which I mean to build. There is a fig tree in it which I must cut down. Several citizens have begged themselves on this tree, and if any of you have a desire to do the same, I now give you notice that you have not a moment to lose."

A GIRL was forced by her parents into marrying an old man. In the course of the ceremony the clergyman asked her, as usual, if she consented to take this man for her husband. "Oh, dear, no, sir," replied the bride. "Then why are you here?" said the clergyman. "You are the first person who has asked my opinion about that matter," responded the lady.

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- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
- 3.—Treaty with France.
- 4.—Treaty with Russia.
- Supplementary Treaty with Russia.
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APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands, giving the meaning of the Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japan Coasts.

The author in this Preface says:—"The subject in Chap. VII, for estimating prices of goods, exchanges, &c., have been selected from the Chinese constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China, and, for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the

ore extended tables, by the same permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The first section of the same chapter on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and arranged for the Guide by Patrick B. Warner, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

"The appendix of sailing Directions has been reprinted from the "China Pilot," with short interruptions, the coast from Hongkong to Hakodadi as described in the "China Pilot," and the ports of call, and for the Chinese coast, the previous editions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of places that could be ascertained."

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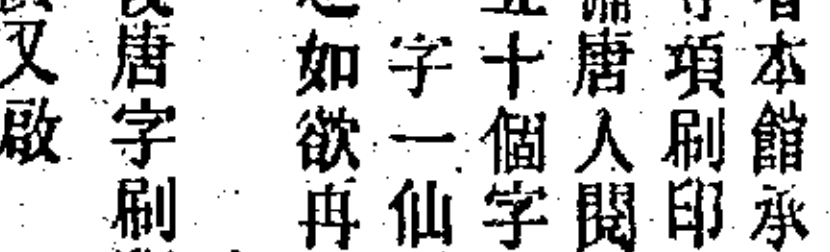
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